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of feeling and endeavor, sensation, concept, memory, perception, attention, the soul, the self, association, habit, imitation, etc.

Technique de Psychologie Experimentale. (Examen des sujets) Par DR. TOULOUSE, N. VASCHIDE, et H. PIÉRON. Bibliothèque Internationale de Psychologie Experimentale. Octave Doin, Paris, 1904. pp. 335.

This booklet is the result of about ten years of experience in medi-co-experimental psychology. After discussing the place of theory, the authors treat the classification of phenomena, the measurements of psychic processes, a topic illustrated by many cuts, and at the conclusion of these sections grapple with the general problems of synthesis, of personality, character, observation and experiment, the gaps in the processes and how to fill them. Most valuable and interesting, however, in this book is the table of tests. These mostly pertain to the sphere of memory and involve memories of length, angles, forms, distance, sounds, harmonies, series of notes, figures, letters, words, phrases, objects, scenes, musical complexes, abstract ideas, etc. To these are added tests of simple association, of association by choice, association of images, imagination, abstraction, judgment, observation and reason. These tests are devised with rather special reference to bringing out individual differences. It deserves to be noted as the first of its kind in France. They are made in this laboratory at Villejuif as precise as may be, but with special reference to practical ends.

An Introduction to the Theory of Mental and Social Measurements, by EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. The Scientific Press, N. Y., 1904. pp. 212. (Library of Psychology and Scientific Methods.)

A book like this certainly has its place. To discuss the measurements of individuals, groups, variability, probability, the measurements of difference, change, relation, sources of error, etc., is a convenient introduction to the study of Pearson, Galton, and the spirit of *Biometrika*. It should be in the hands of all who compute voluminous numerical data from laboratory or anthropological protocols. Thankful as we are for it, it bears, like the other publications of this author, the marks of prematurity, haste, lack of thoroughness, and incompleteness. A diligent and faithful compiler, even, would not have omitted references to so many valuable American workers who have contributed so much to this field and have been in some sense pioneers here in its development, like Boas and Porter. He would have recognized the superb technique of Benedict and his pupils, would have included at least a few of the most ingenious formulæ and even methods that physiologists have developed, and would have seen the possibilities now and, indeed, the opportuneness of what we believe is inevitable very soon—a new type of logic which will cover all his ground and far more, but show things in their larger relations. Even the French handbook, the field of which crosses this almost in the exact centre, is unnoticed. Still, it is helpful and suggestive.

The Theory of Advertising, by WALTER DILL SCOTT. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1904. pp. 240.

These papers are mostly published from Mahin's Magazine. Psychologists have themselves only lately awakened to the fact that we have in advertising a mine of data for the study of attention, the value of which can hardly be paralleled elsewhere. It was high time that the lessons in this field be gathered and, while we must consider this book only a beginning, it is full of interest and suggestion, and best of all, it is treated in a tentative and not in a final way, with due realization of the fact that there is much more to come.

L'Année Psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Dixième Année. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1904. pp. 680. 15 francs.

This tenth volume of the *Année* contains a happy innovation, namely, a collection of annual reviews, quite detailed and critical, upon the following special topics: the physiology of the nervous system, its histology, its mental pathology, normal and abnormal pedagogy, normal and criminal anthropology, philosophy, sociology, etc. Among the subjects treated are a psychological portrait of Paul Hervieu, the dramatic author; a curious study of control under the revelations of graphology; an analysis of a curious case of mental disease; an interesting experimentation on the maternal instincts of the spider.

Travail et Plaisir, par CH. FÉRÉ. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1904. pp. 476.

Die Konvergenz der Organismen, von HERMANN FRIEDMANN. Gebürder Paetel, Berlin, 1904. pp. 242.

"Many doctrines, but one truth," is the motto of this attempt to substitute an empirical theory for that of descent. The author discusses ovogenesis, the relations between comparative anatomy and biontotechnik, physiological chemistry, paleontology, development history, the theory of specific inheritance, the principles of homology and analogy, and finally brings these together into a principle of direct convergence. This he illustrates in copious ways, not only in form, but in language, writing, and comparative ethology as well as morphology. In the last chapters he describes the primitive history of mammals, especially man, specific life intensity, and the idea of species as a doctrine of rational organization.

Where Did Life Begin. A Monograph. By GILBERT HILTON SCRIBNER. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1903. New Ed. pp. 75.

This monograph was first published in 1883, and the author's conclusions are apparently approved by Professors Wortman and Wieland, of Yale, and it would seem, too, by Professor Asa Gray. The earth cooled down from a molten state slowly, and the poles would therefore first reach a temperature sufficiently cool to permit life. This might occur here when it would have been impossible near the equator. The polar zones led the advance in cooling and have had in turn all the temperatures and climates necessary to maintain both vegetal and animal life. If the first isothermal belt including the highest heat degree in which any life is possible moved southward a mile every thousand years it would take six million years for it to travel from the pole to the equator. The poles cooled first because they had less heat from the sun. Thus, animals and plants slowly migrated southward. This accounts for the fact that a long list of animals are found in the eastern and western hemispheres north of the equator which are closely allied to each other. No indigenous theory will account for this. Moreover, mountains and river beds run predominantly north or south. The traces of this great migration in the southern hemisphere are less conspicuous because of the configuration of the land.

Wahres und Falsches an Darwins Lehre, von AUGUST PAULY. Ernst Reinhardt, München, 1902. pp. 18.

Ants and Some Other Insects, by AUGUST FOREL. Tr. by William Norton Wheeler. (Religion of Science Library, No. 56.) Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1904. pp. 49.

Biographic Clinics, by GEORGE M. GOULD. Vol. II. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1904. pp. 392.

In this second volume the author takes up the problem of the origin